

Fig. 1

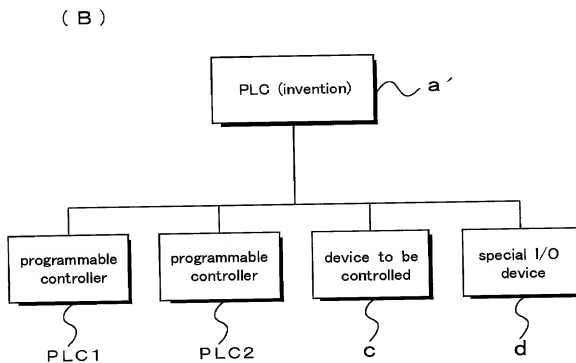
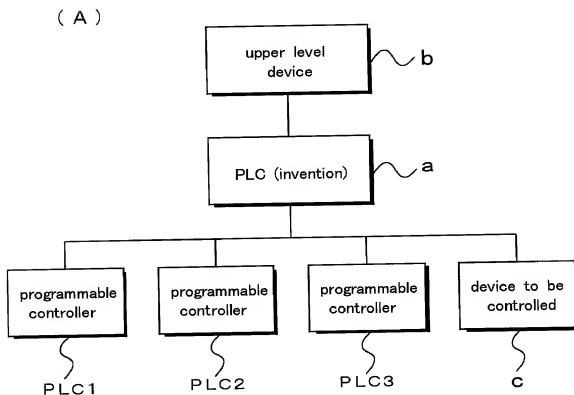


Fig.2

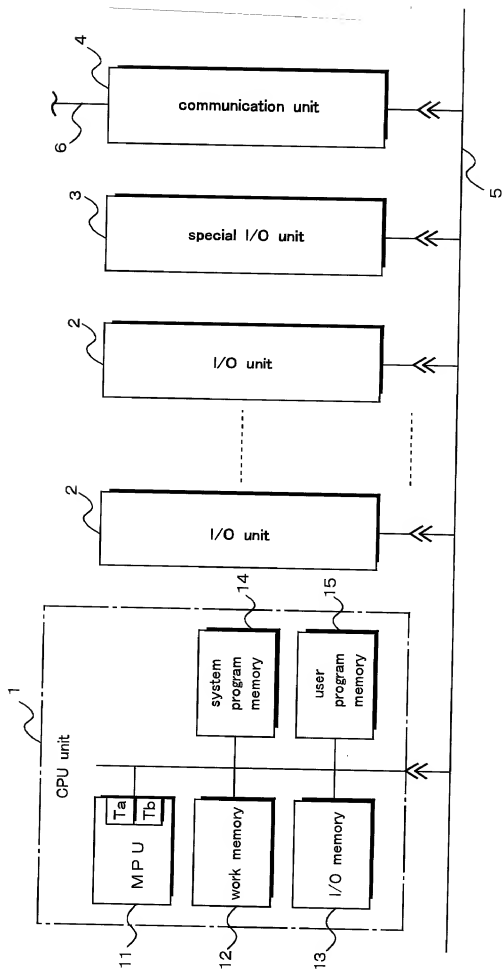


Fig.3

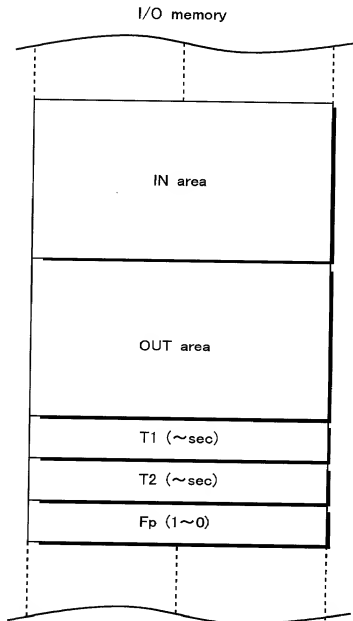


Fig. 4

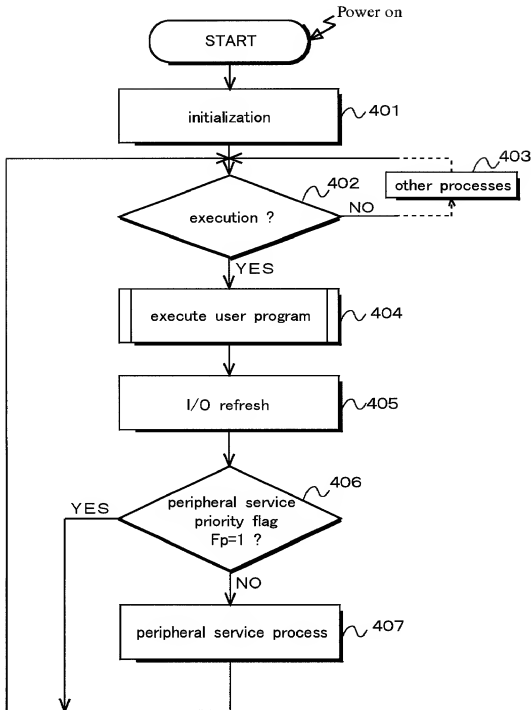


Fig. 5

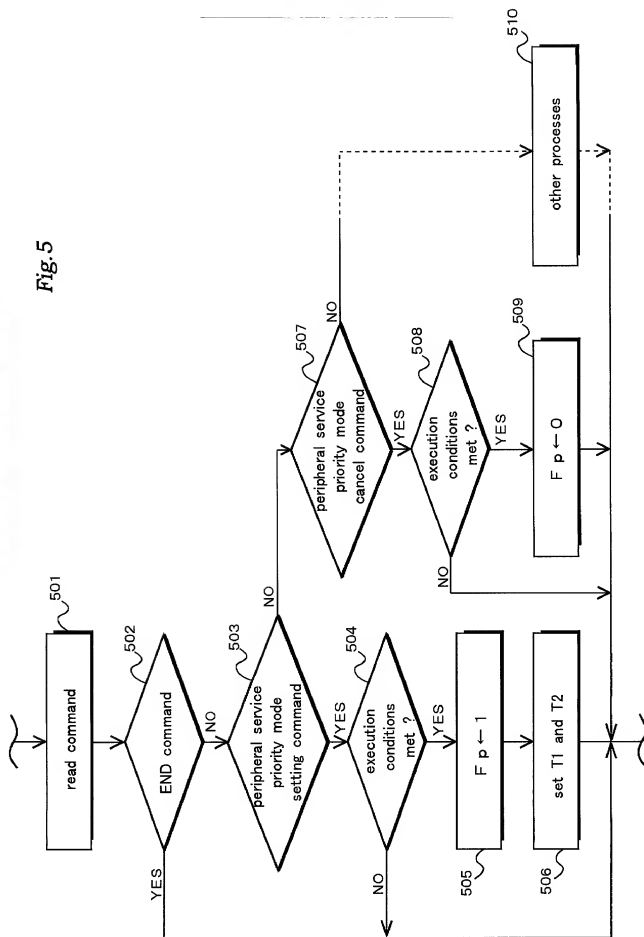


Fig. 6

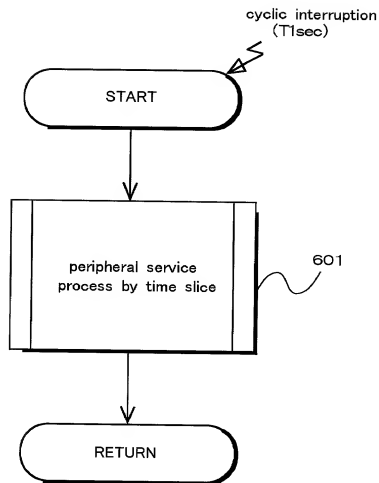


Fig.7

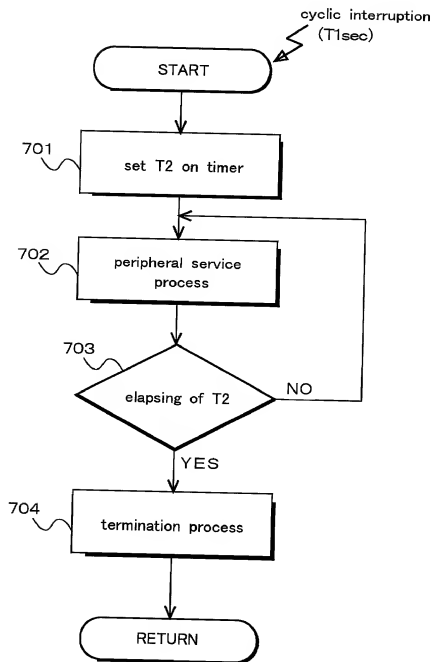


Fig. 8

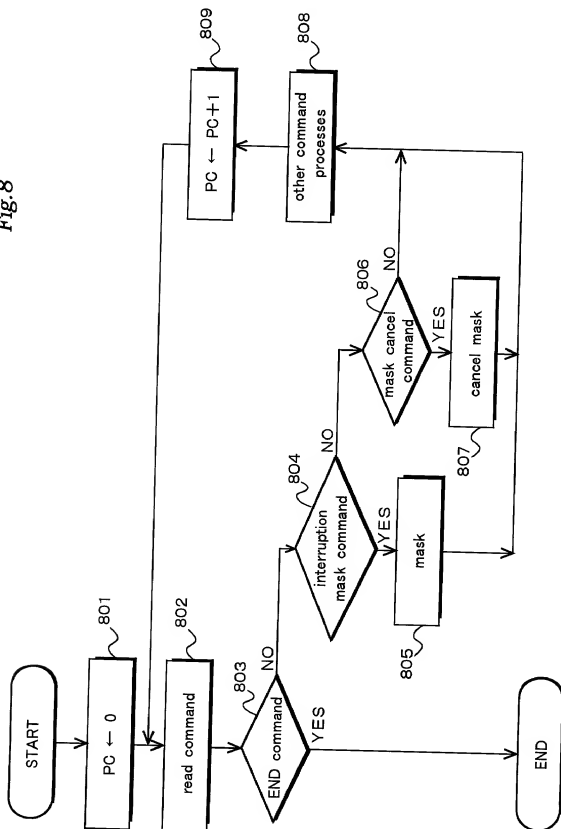


Fig.9

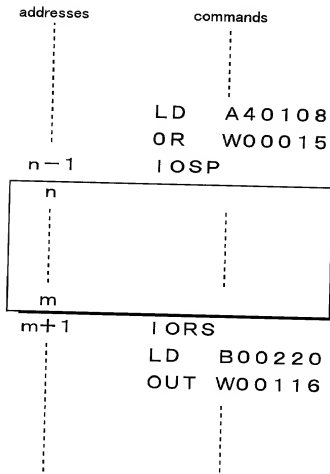
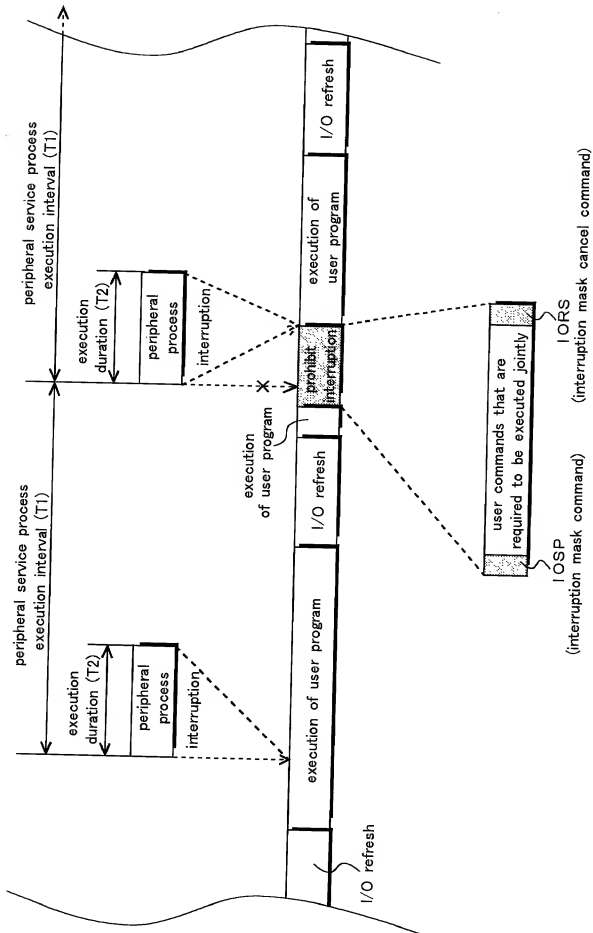


Fig. 10



The diagram illustrates the timing of a peripheral service process and a user program, showing the effect of an interrupt mask command.

Peripheral Service Process:

- peripheral service process execution interval (T1):** The total time for the peripheral service process.
- execution duration (T2):** The time spent executing the peripheral process.
- peripheral process:** The actual execution of the peripheral process.
- interruption:** An event that occurs during the execution of the peripheral process.
- interruption mask cancel command:** A command that cancels the interrupt mask, allowing the peripheral process to continue.

User Program:

- execution of user program:** The time spent executing the user program.
- I/O refresh:** A refresh operation that occurs during the execution of the user program.
- prohibit interruption:** A period where interruptions are prohibited.
- user commands that are required to be executed jointly:** A group of user commands that must be executed together.
- IOSP (interruption mask command):** A command that masks interrupts.
- IORS (interruption mask cancel command):** A command that cancels the interrupt mask.

The diagram shows that the peripheral service process execution interval (T1) is divided into execution duration (T2) and intermission (T3). The execution of the user program is also divided into execution of user program and I/O refresh. The interrupt mask command (IOSP) is shown as a period where the peripheral process is interrupted. The interrupt mask cancel command (IORS) is shown as a period where the peripheral process resumes execution.

Fig. 12

